

NEW SOUTH WALES.BUSINESS STATISTICS - 17th February, 1942.

Business conditions as dominated by high war-time production, government direction of industry, labour shortage and scarcity of some supplies.

With the increased seriousness of the military situation in the Pacific, the Government has assumed further control of economic conditions. By regulations issued under the National Security Act the following restrictions operate from 10th February: (1) prohibition of sale or investment of capital except by government permission or for war purposes; (2) pegging of maximum prices at the level of 10/2/42; (3) pegging of maximum profit at 4% on capital as defined in the Wartime (Company) Tax Act; (4) control of interest rates by the Commonwealth Bank at levels related to the bond rate; (5) pegging of present wage levels except for cost of living adjustments; (6) immediate control of labour transfers under the Manpower Regulations; (7) prohibition of absenteeism in industry; (8) assumption of power to proclaim any area under military control; (9) prohibition of speculation in commodities.

From July 1941 to Jan. 1942, Australia spent £m.147 on defence. The total for 1941-2 may reach £m.250 compared with the Budget estimate of £m.221.

Organisation of home defence has been extended. The V.D.C. is to be enlarged, Universities are curtailing the number of male students so as to release as many as possible for war purposes, and registration of aliens by Feb. 17th is compulsory. Allied aliens are now liable for service with the A.M.F. and refugees from enemy countries for service with the Civil Auxiliary Service.

War damage insurance will be compulsory for all property and stocks of commodities valued at more than £1,000. It will be retrospective to Jan.1st 1942 and the rates are expected to be 4/- per £100 for property and 8/- per £100 for stocks. Voluntary insurance for items not covered will apply from a date to be specified in National Security Regulations.

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## C O N T E N T S

- PART I     Export Prices and External conditions:     Canada - Federal monopoly of income tax field: loan to U.K.     U.S.A. - Rio de Janeiro Conference: priority rights for Canadian firms; record defence appropriations: national debt: shipping losses.
- Rural Industries, General:     War-time planning of Agriculture. Seasonal conditions. Fodder shortage. Superphosphate shortage. Maize. Canned Meat Committee. 1942 vintage. Timber.
- Wool:     Increased wool textile production, Aust. & U.S.A.     N.S.W. 1941-42 appraisements.     U.S.A. wool price increase. U.S.A. wool imports Jan.-June, 1941.     South American carryover and exports 1940-41 (Oct.-Sept.)
- Wheat:     1941-42 deliveries to Wheat Pool. Suggested rationalisation of Australian Wheat industry.     1941 carryover of Australia, Argentina, Canada and U.S.A.     Wheat prices.
- Dairy Produce:     Butter supplies increase slightly.     Butter and Cheese quotas for February.     Restriction of margarine sales.
- Metals:     World tin production and stocks.     Australian minerals committee.     Price for Australian wolfram.
- PART II     Stock Exchange Index:-     Jan. 1942.
- Mortgage Rates:     Nov. 1941 - Jan. 1942.
- C'th Bond yields:     Jan. 1942.
- Real Estate:     Sales and mortgages Jan. 1942.
- Retail Trade:     Sales, stocks, wages, no. employed - % increase from Nov. 1940 to Nov. 1941.
- PART III     Building Permits:     129 industrial and rural towns, 7 semi-urban shires.     Dec.Qr. 1941.
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## PART I. PRIMARY AND EXPORT INDUSTRIES.

### EXPORT PRICES AND EXTERNAL CONDITIONS.

Since Australia's main exports are purchased by the government, there is little movement in export prices and the prices are no longer dependent on short-term changes in external conditions. Shipping facilities are the main need.

Canada. As a war-time measure the whole income tax field in Canada has been reserved for the Federal Government. The provinces will be paid \$m. 100 annually in compensation.

The Canadian Government will purchase \$m. 295 of Canadian National Railways Securities owned in Britain, and will provide an additional \$m. 700 as an interest-free loan for British purchase of food and munitions.

U.S.A. The Rio de Janeiro Conference of the 21 American republics which opened 15/1/42, has recommended severing diplomatic relations with the Axis powers, has granted U.S.A. non-belligerent rights and formulated a scheme for hemispheric defence. Trade agreements have been concluded between U.S.A. and 16 of the Latin-American republics. They provide for suspension of trade barriers and extension of inter-American trade.

It was announced on 10th February that Canadian firms purchasing materials or manufactured produce in the United States will receive the same priority rights as U.S.A. firms.

The President has signed the record naval appropriation of \$m. 26,495, and has asked congress for emergency appropriations of \$m. 26,495 for the Army. The Director of Selective Service stated on February 6th, that at the end of the year the U.S.A. army would number 4 million, and workers in war production would be 15 million compared with 5 million now.

At Jan. 31, 1942 the U.S.A. national debt exceeded \$m. 60,000 dollars. This approaches the statutory limit of \$m. 65,000.

Shipping. In a report to Congress on Jan. 22nd, the then chairman of the U.S.A. Maritime Commission said that construction of Allied shipping was now ahead of sinkings. U.S.A. merchant tonnage was now 7 million tons, with a further 12 million tons to be completed by 1943. Britain began the war with 21 million tons, lost about 9 million tons and constructed an additional 5 million tons. The Axis powers lost about 5 million tons. Total world shipping losses were about 27% of the 52 million tons available before the war.

### RURAL CONDITIONS - GENERAL.

Country districts are still short of labour and lack sufficient fodder for stock in drought areas.

On 27th January the Advisory Council of the Agricultural Bureau of N.S.W. adopted a proposal for war-time planning of Agriculture. The council was moved by the need of agriculture for assistance, by its own shortage of staff, and by its desire to use the local knowledge and experience of agriculturalists. The plan is based on that operating in South Carolina, U.S.A. A central outline of work is prepared by the Department of Agriculture and transmitted to the district agricultural inspectors. District Planning Committees discuss the outline of work and adapt it to local conditions under the direction of the agricultural inspector. The District Planning Committees cover groups of shires and municipalities. They are organised by local Sub-District Councils, also honorary, which are finally responsible for the carrying out of the work.

Seasonal Conditions. Rain has fallen over the dairying and pastoral districts of northern New South Wales. In these areas supplies of water for stock have been replenished and sowing of some late fodder crops is possible. Southern districts remain very dry. Bores are being sunk in some South Coast districts.

/Fodder.....

Fodder. The heavy reduction in flour milled for export has caused a shortage of mill offals. It has been suggested by some associations of primary producers that either low-grade wheat should be released for fodder or flour should be stored instead of wheat, so that mill offals might be produced. Unfortunately flour is more difficult to store than wheat, being more subject to deterioration from damp and weevils.

The Premier has stated that the rail fodder concession rate will be continued indefinitely. Previously the concession has been renewed for a month at a time.

Superphosphate. There is a shortage of phosphate rock and other ingredients of superphosphate. The British Phosphate Commissioners are considering using South Australian rock deposits. These, however, contain only a low percentage of phosphate of lime and a high amount of impurities.

Maize. Since the recent rains late sowings of maize have been made on the North Coast. Even if the grain does not mature it will provide green feed for dairy herds.

Canned Meat. A Canned Meat Committee is to investigate methods of increasing supplies of canned mutton. It consists of two members of the Supply Department, two members of the Commerce Department and four members of the Australian Meat Board's Canning Committee, with the Commonwealth Veterinary Officer as chairman. Preliminary plans are to can 160,000 tons of meat each year. This may absorb much second and third grade mutton. A subsidy financed by a levy on export lamb, will be paid on canned mutton of export quality.

Wine. It is expected that the N.S.W. vintage for 1941-42 will be over 3 million gallons, most of which will be produced on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. This almost equals the record 1940-41 production of 3.23 million gallons. The Murray Valley crop is poor and the Hunter River district is experiencing the worst season on record.

N.S.W. WINE PRODUCED.	
Year ended March.	Million gallons.
1931	1.34
1938	2.69
1939	2.50
1940	2.09
1941	3.23
1942(est.)	3.00

Timber. There is an unprecedented demand for Australian timber, particularly cypress pine. Mills are working overtime, but are handicapped by shortage of labour. Re-afforestation needs to be extended to replace this drain on Australian forests.

#### WOOL.

Australia and U.S.A. are the only large woollen manufacturing countries whose output has expanded during the war. U.K. turnover was large at first but decreased with rationing of raw material and shortage of labour. Winchcombe Carson estimates that the production of Australian mills is at present more than twice the total of 10 years ago and over 60% more than the years immediately preceding the war. Despite this increased home consumption and large exports to U.S.A. it is estimated that more than a third of the season's clip will be carried over.

915,628 bales have been appraised in Sydney this season. Adding Newcastle and Goulburn appraisements the total for N.S.W. is over a million bales.

Because of the drought the growth of wool has been poor since shearing. The 1942/43 clip will show more dust in the wool than normal.

U.S.A. Because of parity requirements under the Price Control Act, U.S.A. prices of wool have been raised. Reductions have been made in the tariff on certain wools not produced in U.S.A.

/From.....



From Jan.-June, 1941, 58% of U.S.A. imports of 323 million lbs. of fine wool, came from South America. and 40% (136 m. lbs.) from Australia, N.Z. and the Union of South Africa. These figures exclude wool shipped from Australia for storage in U.S.A. on British account. Most of the South American wool was from Argentina and Uruguay.

## U.S.A. WOOL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

(million lbs).

(U.S.A. "Foreign Crops &amp; Markets" Nov. 1941).

Producing Country -	Carpet Wool		Wool not finer than 40's.		Wool finer than 40's.	
	Jan.-June 1940	Jan.-June 1941	Jan.-June 1940	Jan.-June 1941	Jan.-June 1940	Jan.-June 1941
Argentine	40.17	80.58	9.17	21.99	23.28	103.97
Uruguay	.10	.56	.53	1.22	17.86	70.79
Total South America	40.60	82.47	9.71	23.30	44.19	186.32
Australia	-	-	.03	.03	13.62	115.63
New Zealand	.79	.07	.44	.15	2.92	2.15
Union of Sth. Africa	.35	1.01	-	.05	24.41	17.40
Total Aust., N.Z. & Sth. Afr.	1.14	1.08	.47	.23	40.95	135.18
Grand total, all countries	80.52	118.77	10.90	24.48	87.16	323.33

South America. Available supplies of wool for 1941-42 are lower than for 1940-41 owing to the smaller carry-over from the previous season. At the beginning of the 1940-41 season the carry-over in Argentina and Uruguay was over 100 m. lbs. against a probable carry-over at the end of the 1940-41 season of under 50 m. lbs. The average carry-over for 1934-35 to 1938-39 was 43 m. lbs.

Despite the loss of continental European markets, exports for the 1940-41 season (Oct.-Sept.) from Argentina and Uruguay were 563 m. lbs. on increase of 45% from 1939-40. Of Argentina's exports (418m. lbs.), 349 m. lbs. or 83% went to U.S.A., 31 m. lbs. to Japan (double the amount for 1939-40), 10 m. lbs. to Britain and 13 m. lbs. to Russia. Of Uruguayan exports (145 m. lbs.) U.S.A. took 120 m. lbs., Sweden and Japan 8 m. lbs. each, and Russia 6 m. lbs.

WHEAT.

Up to 3rd Jan., 1942, receivals of 1941-42 wheat into No. 5 Pool amounted to 72½ m. bushels, only half the deliveries expected. The distribution of receivals to 24th Jan. was:- N.S.W. 40.3 m. bs.; Victoria 32.2 m. bs.; S. Australia 17 m. bs.; W. Australia 29 m. bs.; and Queensland 2.7 m. bus. - a total of 121.2 m. bushels.

The Pacific war has intensified the problem of wheat accumulation in Australia. At the request of the Commonwealth Government, Mr. Wilson, M.P., has submitted to the Minister for Commerce a plan for rationalisation of the wheat industry. The plan involves suspension of wheat-growing on many farms.

It is estimated that the 1942 wheat carry-over of Australia, Argentine, U.S.A. and Canada will be 1,200 m. bushels, compared with 975 m. bushels for 1941 and 500 m. bushels for 1939.

Wheat Prices. The Australian Wheat Board price of wheat for flour for home consumption is unchanged at 3/11¼. The price of wheat for export flour is not available for publication. Growers receipts per bushel are shown in the following table of Wheat Pool Advances.

/AUSTRALIAN.....

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOL ADVANCES.  
Bulk Wheat, per bushel.

Advance	Balance 1938-1939 Harvest (No. 1 Pool)	1939-1940 Harvest (No. 2 Pool)	1940-41 Harvest (No. 4 Pool)	1941-42 Harvest (No. 5 Pool).
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
First (a)	2 0	2 8.5	2 10.5	2 10
Second	0 6	0 4	0 4	-
Third	0 1.75	0 3	0 3	-
Final	0 0.16	0 1.125	-	-
Total	2 7.91	3 4.625	(b)3 5.5	-
Total Amount Advanced(c)	£2.43 m.	£33.90m.	£11.18m.	£21.00m.
Quantity Acquired(c)	17.84m.bs.	195.44m.bs.	63.63m.bs.	145.00m.bs.

(a) Before payment rail freight was deducted from this rate.

(b) Total advance to date.

(c) Total for bagged and bulk.

The London price for Canadian wheat fell from 35/7½ per qr. to 33/10½ between January 30th and February 9th. Quotations for Argentine and Australian wheat are unchanged at 22/7½ and 27/6 per qr. respectively.

Chicago options for July delivery rose from 129½ cents on 2nd Jan. to 134¾ on 26th Jan. but fell again to 130¼ on 9th Feb. Winnipeg quotations for July delivery have shown a small but fairly steady rise, over the month from 79½ cents on Jan. 2nd, to 81⅝ cents on Feb. 9th.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter supplies have increased slightly in some districts since rain fell but are still far below normal. With further and more general rain, production should increase over the next two or three months. The South Coast has had no rain. This has seriously reduced N.S.W. cheese production as most N.S.W. cheese comes from that area.

The February quota for intra-state trade has been fixed at 46% for butter and 45% for cheese.

QUOTAS OF BUTTER & CHEESE FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION. N.S.W., VIC., QLD., TAS.

	FEBRUARY.						
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Butter	34	38	36	43	36	37	46
Cheese	54	50	45	33½	43	46	45

Due to the shortage of copra regulations have been issued under the National Security Act, restricting Australian sales of margarine to 50% of the quantities fixed by the States Acts (1939). Margarine sales in Australia will thus be reduced by 2,000 tons a year. Butter sales can be expected to increase. The following table shows the new and old quotas for margarine sales in each State.

/QUOTA.....



## QUOTA FOR MARGARINE SALES.

tons per week.

STATE	OLD QUOTA	NEW QUOTA
N.S.W.	24	12
Vic.	27	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Q'ld.	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
S.A.	6	3
W.A.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tas.	4	2
TOTAL	77	38 $\frac{1}{2}$

METALS

The Tin Research Institute reports that world tin production, Jan.-Oct., 1941, was 205,200 tons as compared with 187,600 tons for Jan.-Oct., 1940. World stocks of tin fell from 53,890 tons at the end of October, 1940 to 51,465 tons at the end of October, 1941. Tin consumption in the United Kingdom Jan.-Aug. 1941 was 18,933 tons compared with 20,818 tons for Jan.-Aug., 1940.

The Tin Producers' Association estimates that supplies from Malaya and other signatories of the International Tin Agreement, which are no longer available to the Allies, totalled in 1941, 103,000 tons. The remaining signatories produced 129,000 tons (incl. N.E.I., 54,000 tons). Much of Burma's annual production of 6,000 tons has been lost. It is estimated that without supplies from the Netherlands East Indies, the Allies can rely on 76,000 tons (incl. Cornwall). But U.S.A. annual consumption is 90,000 tons, British consumption 30,000 and Russia's requirements 20,000 - total 140,000 tons. Australia may be capable of producing enough tin for her own needs.

An Australian Minerals Committee has been formed to stimulate production of minerals in Australia. Copper production is expected to be 50% higher this year. The Copper and Bauxite Committee has confirmed the existence of sufficient Australian bauxite deposits to justify the establishment of large-scale manufacture of aluminium in Australia.

The British Ministry of Supply has increased the price offered for Australian wolfram and scheelite, (65% W.O.3) by 10/- sterling to 60/- sterling a unit.

PART II FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCK EXCHANGE. Little business is being transacted and prices continue to fall. The State Statistician's price index for 34 active shares shows a fall of 2.9% from December to January. These figures are monthly averages and do not show the full extent of the price fall which continued through January and early February.

The Sydney Stock Exchange Committee announced on Feb. 5th that, due to shrinkage of business and shortage of staff, the noon call would be discontinued from February 16th. Morning and afternoon calls were to continue as usual. Since this decision, the Commonwealth Government has announced (Feb.10th) its intention heavily to reduce trading in shares.

STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX - SYDNEY.

Prices of ordinary shares - excl. banks. Par value = 100.

Average for Month.	Manufacturing and Distributing.	Retail Trade.	Public Utilities	Pastoral and Finance.	Insurance	Total 75 Companies	34 Active shares
1931 Sept.	72	60	88	75	121	74 <sup>(a)</sup>	77
1937 Mar.	214	204	181	169	169	190 <sup>(b)</sup>	200
1939 Jan.	209	173	177	122	263	177	184
1940 Jan.	229	174	152	132	270	182	195
1941 Jan.	223	171	143	122	255	174	188
1942 Jan.	199	154	136	116	236	157	166
1941 Oct.	221	173	142	126	251	172	186
Nov.	216	167	142	123	249	168	182
Dec.	204	160	138	118	241	161	171
1942 Jan.	199	154	136	116	236	157	166

- (a) Lowest point
- (b) Highest point.

MORTGAGE RATES AND BOND YIELDS. The average rate charged on registered first mortgages remains unchanged for both urban and rural mortgages, with the urban rate  $\frac{1}{2}$ % above the rural rate.

N.S.W. FIRST MORTGAGES REGISTERED-WEIGHTED AVERAGE INTEREST RATE.

Average for:	R U R A L						U R B A N.					
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Three months ended January	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.5
Calendar year	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9	-	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	-

The yield on Commonwealth bonds which fell slightly from December 31 to Jan.14, rose again to Jan. 28.

/YIELD.....



## PART II (Continued)

YIELD ON COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN AUSTRALIA.Weighted Averages.

Compiled by Commonwealth Bank.

Date.	5 years and under 10		10 years and over
	Taxed at full C'wealth rates	Taxed at 1930 C'wealth rates	Taxed at 1930 C'wealth rates.
	%	%	%
1941 Jan. 29	3.21	2.88	2.99
July 30	3.08	2.91	3.14
Aug. 27	3.20	2.91	3.16
Sept. 24	3.19	2.95	3.15
Oct. 29	3.19	3.06	3.19
Nov. 26	3.18	2.94	3.13
Dec. 31	3.22	2.94	3.09
1942 Jan. 14	3.19	2.91	3.02
Jan. 28	3.22	2.92	3.04

The "Liberty" War Loan of £m.35 which will open on February 17th will be issued at par. Subscriptions may be for  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  bonds maturing 1945 or for  $3\frac{1}{4}\%$  bonds maturing 1950-58. These rates are the same as those for the previous loan in October 1941.

The Loan Council has decided to reduce the borrowing programme for works, approved last August, from £m.20 to £m.17.3. N.S.W. will be allocated £m.4.20 for government works, £m.0.21 for A.R.P., and £m 3.12 for semi-government and local government works. This totals £m 7.53.

REAL ESTATE. The movement towards investment in real estate continued during January. Real estate sales were still fairly high but mortgages were the lowest since November, 1933.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS - N.S.W.

Period.	Month of January.		Calendar Year.	
	Sales.	Mortgages (a)	Sales.	Mortgages.
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1925-29 Average	4,619 (b)	4,042 (b)	55,428	48,504
1938	2,383	1,771	37,419	26,967
1939	2,449	1,591	32,157	22,444
1940	1,884	1,480	31,053	16,497
1941	2,383	1,174	33,239	15,630
1942	2,815	916	..	..

(a) Includes normal renewals 1925-29. Renewals were rendered unnecessary in many cases by the Moratorium Act, 1930.

(b) Monthly average.

RETAIL TRADE. The high level of employment is reflected in rising retail sales. For the eleven months Jan.-Nov. 1941 sales were 15.9% higher than for the same period of 1940. The increase in sales, wages paid and number employed for November 1941 compared with November, 1940, was smaller than for October 1941 compared with October 1940. The value of stocks at the end of November 1941 showed a greater increase (16.2%) from the previous year than at the end of October (13.9%).

/RETAIL.....

## PART II (Continued)

RETAIL TRADE - SYDNEY.

Compiled from returns of a group of city stores, by the Retail Traders' Association of N.S.W. in conjunction with the Commonwealth Bank.

Item.	Increase of November 1941 over November 1940	Increase of Jan.-Nov. 1941 over Jan.-Nov. 1940
	%	%
Value of net sales	+ 7.4	+ 15.9
Value of Stock	+16.2	+ 6.8
Wages and Salaries paid	+ 8.8	+ 8.7
No. of Employees.	+ 5.7	+ 4.0



PART III - INDUSTRIES.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The value of N.S.W. building permits increased from the first to the third quarters 1941, except for the City of Sydney. The 4th quarter 1941 shows a heavy decrease in both urban and rural areas. The recorded total for the State in the 4th quarter 1941 was 31.9% less than that for the 4th quarter 1940.

The following table shows the value of building permits granted in N.S.W. so far as figures are available. Returns are not supplied by rural areas with a population of 725,000 or 27% of the population of N.S.W. Columns III and IV cover approximately half the non-metropolitan population.

N.S.W. VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED.

New Buildings & Additions.

As far as recorded - Excludes Government building.

Period.	I City of Sydney.	II Suburbs of Sydney	III 129 Rural & Urban Towns.	IV 7 Semi- Urban Shires	V Total.
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1929	3,547	10,798	4,526	851	19,722
1937	2,544	8,717	4,594	801	16,656
1938	3,410	10,632	5,279	1,051	20,372
1939	1,886	10,534	4,261	1,101	17,582
1940	1,534	10,184	3,744	1,144	16,606
1941	552	10,295	3,422	1,336	15,605
1940 4th Qr.	623	2,948	749	436	4,756
1941 1st Qr.	156	2,201	712	243	3,312
2nd "	217	3,017	960	327	4,521
3rd "	99	3,041	997	458	4,595
4th "	80	2,036	753 <sup>x</sup>	371 <sup>x</sup>	3,240 <sup>x</sup>

x Subject to revision.

The value of permits for government building in non-metropolitan areas rose through 1941. In the metropolitan area, government building was lower for the 4th quarter than for the 3rd quarter 1941 but for the year 1941 was greatly in excess of the year 1940.

## PART III - (Continued)

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS - N.S.W.New Buildings, Alterations & Additions.

Period	Private Building		Public Building		Total Building.	
	Sydney & Suburbs	Other N.S.W. as far as recorded.	Sydney & Suburbs	Other N.S.W.	Sydney & Suburbs	Other N.S.W. as far as recorded.
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1939 3rd Qr.	3,531	1,564	487	168	4,018	1,532
4th Qr.	2,603	1,183	248	161	2,852	1,343
1940 1st Qr.	2,324	1,186	73	603	2,397	1,789
2nd Qr.	2,979	1,319	245	605	3,224	1,924
3rd Qr.	2,844	1,196	318	1,136	3,162	2,332
4th Qr.	3,571	1,185	258	328	3,829	1,513
1941 1st Qr.	2,357	955	420	405	2,777	1,360
2nd Qr.	3,234	1,287	275	632	3,509	1,919
3rd Qr.	3,140	1,456	439	715	3,579	2,171
4th Qr.	2,116	1,124	304	947	2,420	2,071

of 129 Rural & Industrial Towns and 7 Semi-Urban Shires.

From 1939 to 1941 there was a fall of 19.7% in the value of building permits granted in 129 N.S.W. rural and industrial towns. Over the same period, the value of permits for factories in these towns increased by 51.6% but was still well below the record of 1938. From 1940 to 1941 the value of all permits issued decreased by 8.6%. The only groups that showed an increase from 1940 to 1941 were dwelling houses (-10.4%) and flats (+20.5%).

VALUE OF PRIVATE BUILDINGS PERMITS - N.S.W. RURAL & INDUSTRIAL TOWNS.New Buildings, Alterations and Additions.

Type of Building.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	Movement 1939 to 1941	Movement 1940 to 1941
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	%
Dwelling Houses	2,564	2,907	2,682	2,128	2,349	- 12.4	+ 10.4
Flats, new & converted	97	155	148	83	100	- 32.4	+ 20.5
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	574	555	406	395	69	- 83.0	- 82.5
Shops & Shops with Dwell.	445	499	369	263	155	- 57.9	- 41.1
Factories & Public Carages	192	430	157	244	238	+ 51.6	- 2.5
Other buildings.	723	733	499	631	511	+ 2.4	- 19.0
Total	4,595	5,279	4,261	3,744	5,422	- 19.7	- 8.6

Industrial expansion in country towns has caused the value of permits issued for houses to maintain a high level during 1941. Building of other types has necessarily decreased due to the Building Control regulations. A similar movement is shown in figures of metropolitan building permits (v. B.S. 1942/10)

N.S.W. ....



PART III - (Continued)

N.S.W. RURAL & INDUSTRIAL TOWNS.

Value of Private Building Permits granted.

New Buildings, Alterations & Additions.

Period.	Houses.	Flats & Conversions to Flats.	Hotels etc.	Shops & Shops with Dwellings.	Factories & Public Garages	Other.	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1939 4th Qr.	579	18	92	62	33	118	902
1940 4th Qr.	463	25	131	44	109	130	902
1941 4th Qr.	547	13	5	28	26	134	753
1941 1st Qr.	500	22	20	38	38	94	712
2nd Qr.	595	36	34	52	101	142	960
3rd Qr.	706	30	10	36	73	142	997
4th Qr.	547	13	5	28	26	134	753

The number and type of dwelling for which permits were granted, are shown in the following table.

N.S.W. RURAL & INDUSTRIAL TOWNS.

Number of Dwelling Units included in private building permits

New Buildings.

Period	Houses.		Flats.	Converted to Flats	Hotels, Guest Houses	Dwellings with shops	Less Demolitions	Net Total
	Brick etc.	Wood, Fibro						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1936	747	3,067	102	51	ø	104	165	3,908
1937	866	3,098	157	78	27	112	150	4,188
1938	798	3,648	111	81	25	105	204	4,564
1939	666	3,265	154	105	17	75	217	4,065
1940	526	2,410	85	104	22	67	138	3,076
1941	636	2,424	121	95	3	31	162	3,143
1940 3rd Qr.	127	598	10	12	7	4	28	730
4th Qr.	116	511	26	19	9	11	32	660
1941 1st Qr.	146	547	25	31	-	7	38	718
2nd Qr.	175	592	42	11	2	15	55	782
3rd Qr.	182	700	40	30	-	8	36	924
4th Qr.	133	585	14	23	1	1	33	724

ø Included with dwelling houses.

Wollongong

Of the large N.S.W. industrial towns listed in the following table, Lithgow <sup>is</sup> are the only one which shows an increase in the value of private building permits granted for 1941 as compared with 1940, and Broken Hill the only one where permits for the 4th Qr. 1941 were higher than the 3rd Qr. 1941.

/TABLE.....

PART III - (Continued)

N.S.W. RURAL AND INDUSTRIAL TOWNS.

Value of Private Building Permits Granted  
New Buildings, Alterations & Additions.

Town.	1 9 3 9				1 9 4 0				1 9 4 1			
	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Newcastle District	244	222	235	153	206	239	325	251	164	290	333	238
Wollongong District	206	34	121	120	110	124	65	59	96	154	147	0
Broken Hill	30	36	36	57	21	43	14	23	13	15	19	23
Lithgow	6	1	4	3	3	7	12	11	25	20	19	8
Other towns	680	783	671	569	582	547	439	558	414	501	479	408
Total	1,166	1,126	1,067	902	922	1,015	905	902	712	960	997	758